THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1232] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FAMILY FLOUR.

35 A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Hugh Nelſon, deceaſed, containing about 380 acres, more or leſs, lying on both ſides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years paſt has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Poſſeſſion of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be ſold "upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with intereſt thereon, at ſix per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of ſale—part of the purchaſe money and the reſidue of the purchaſe money is to be paid in caſh.

3 The commiſſioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premiſes to the purchaſer, immediately executing a deed of truſt for the premiſes to the commiſſioners, with a relinquiſhment of dower, if required, authoriſing two of the commiſſioners, on the non-payment of the aforeſaid ſum of nine hundred pounds and the intereſt aforeſaid, with intereſt thereon at ſix per centum per annum, from the day of ſale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newſpaper publiſhed in the city of Richmond, to ſell the premiſes.

A particular deſcription of the property, is omitted; becauſe it is ſuppoſed that any perſon wiſhing to become a purchaſer, would firſt view the premiſes. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will ſhew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commiſſioners.

July 19th, 1804. aw

Juvenile Education.

J. OGILVIE takes this opportunity to intimate, that the midſummer holydays in his ſchool will expire about the middle of next month. He will continue to teach Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Elocution, Geometry, Hiſtory, Political Economy, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, with due attention, as his pupils become prepared, to the principles of criticiſm and compoſition. The young gentlemen who recently compoſed his ſenior claſs, having finiſhed the ſtudies in which they were engaged, have withdrawn from his ſchool. He will therefore be prepared to receive from twelve or fifteen additional pupils. Youths from fourteen to ſixteen years of age, who have attained a tolerable knowledge of the elements of literature, would be moſt acceptable to him, becauſe moſt likely to be ſubſtantially and permanently benefitted by his exertions. Young men of more advanced years, whoſe opportunities for mental improvement at an early period of their lives, may have been peculiarly ſcanty or inauſpicious, and ſuch as may be deſirous to qualify themſelves for becoming inſtructors of youth, would probably reap conſiderable benefits from ſpending one or two years in this ſeminary. Whilſt he can with perfect ſincerity declare his willingneſs to afford young men who are really deſirous to acquire information, and are at the ſame time diſpoſed to obſerve the inviolable rules of academical regularity and decorum, every aſſiſtance and encouragement in the proſecution of their ſtudies which he is qualified to beſtow; he wiſhes to have it diſtinctly underſtood, that ſuch as may have unhappily acquired inveterate habits of ſlothfulneſs and diſſipation, could ſcarcely ſelect a ſchool, where ſuch habits will encounter more decided, vigilant and probably painful counteraction. J. O's charge for tuition is fifty dollars per annum, for inſtruction in the different departments of ſcience, and forty dollars for inſtruction in the elementary parts of literature he propoſes to teach. The fee for tuition to be paid quarterly and in advance.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wiſhes to receive four of his junior pupils as boarders, on terms which will be made known to parents on application to him by letter or otherwiſe.

July 27th, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hilſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thought too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

(2) DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 13.

A *Moniteur* of the 28th came to hand yesterday, which, as usual, contains no news of importance.—The formal diſavowal, by Mr. Addington, of the correſpondence imputed to Mr. Drake, is copied without a ſyllable of comment.

There is little doubt that Bonaparte will aſſume the title of Emperor of the French or of the Gauls. Private letters ſtate that this event has already taken place; and a neutral veſſel arrived in the river has brought the additional intelligence, that he has annexed to the title that of King of Lombardy. That a conſiderable progreſs has been made in this imperial arrangement, which we think is no good omen for the Corſican and his family, is obvious from the following extract of a letter from Rouin, of the 6th inſtant:

"In the ſitting of the 3d inſt. the Tribunate after having heard the report of the Special Commiſſion appointed to conſider of the propoſition made by Citizen Curee, have reſolved:

"1. That Napolian Bonaparte, First Conſul, ſhall be proclaimed Emperor of the French, and in that quality be charged with the government of France.

"2. That the title of Emperor, together with the Imperial power ſhall be hereditary in his family, in the male line, and in the order of progeniture.

"3. The Conſtituted authorities in forming the neceſſary regulations for eſtabliſhment of the hereditary powers, ſhall make all due proviſions for preſerving equality, liberty, and the rights of the people.

"4. The preſent vote ſhall be carried to the Senate by a deputation of ſix members, who are to explain by it the motives which have induced the Tribunate to take this reſolution."

MAY 14.

Squadron at Flushing.—I am greatly concerned in informing you, that our indefatigable commodore, the enterprizing Sir S. SMITH, is ſo unwell as to compel him for the preſent, to relinquiſh his command on this ſtation.

MAY 16.

London, May 15. 3 per Cent. Conſols 56.

Intelligence is reported to have been received by a foreign Ambaſſador, that Bonaparte has been proclaimed Emperor of France in all the ſtreets and public ſquares of Paris. All idea of conſulting the people is laid aſide, the Senatus Conſultus of the Conſervative Senate, and the decree of the Tribunate, are conſidered ſufficient authority to change the French Republic into a Monarchy; and the elective Chief Magiſtrate of a Commonwealth into the hereditary Sovereign of an empire. It is now reported at Paris, that the Coronation is to take place next Auguſt, upon Bonaparte's birth day, and to be performed at Aix-la Chappelle, where Charlemagne was crowned fourteen centuries ago.

A general amneſty is to be proclaimed to all criminals, without exception; the liſt of emigrants to be cloſed forever, and all proſcribed perſons, with the exception of the Bourbon family, may return to France, and enjoy the rights of ſubjects. A promotion upon a large ſcale is to be announced; every officer in the army will be advanced a ſtep.

MAY 17.

The Reſolution of the French Tribunate on the ſubject of the aſſumption of the Imperial dignity by Bonaparte, has been tranſmitted to the Conſervative Senate in theſe terms.—"That Napoleon Bonaparte be declared Emperor of the French."—By this act it is intended to diſinherit eternally the family of the Bourbons.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, May 14—Preſent the King in Council—The Earl of Winchelſea and Lord George Thynne were ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council. Lord Harrowby and Earl Camden were ſworn two of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

On the day following, Mr. Pitt, Lord Louvaine, Viſcount Fitzharris, Mr. Long, and Mr. Henry Wellesly, were appointed Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of the Exchequer; and Melville, Sir Philip Stephens, Admiral Gambier, Sir H. Neale, Admiral Colpoys, Vice-Admiral Patton, and W. Dickinſon, Jun. Eſq. were admitted Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral,

Lord Auckland retires from the poſt office.

Lord Charles Saumerſet is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Mr. Pitt has now nearly finiſhed the whole of his Miniſtry. It is ſettled that Mr. Wm. Dundas is to be Secretary at War, Mr. Canning, Treaſurer of the Navy, Mr. Roſe, joint Paymaſter, Lord Mulgrave Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, Earl Bathurſt Maſter of the Mint, Earl of Aylesford, Lord Steward of the Houſehold, and Earl Moria Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We learn from undoubted authority, that Louis XVIIIth. King of France, means to proteſt moſt ſolemnly, in his own name, in the name of the Bourbons, and particularly in the name of the French nation, againſt the elevation of a foreign Uſurper to his majeſty's Throne under the title of Emperor; and to call upon all legitimate ſovereigns to defend their rank and rights.

The Captain of the American ſhip Friendſhip, which arrived at Falmouth in 83 days from the Cape of Good Hope, reports that the Dutch troops were daily deſerting, and expreſſed a wiſh to be under the Britiſh Government. Admiral Linois's ſquadron were taking in troops at the Mauritus.

Stocks.—Conſols. 55 7 8, 59. Reduced 55. Omnium 3 1-2 premium.

MAY 18.

It was yeſterday reported in the City that Government had received ſome indirect overtures from France on the ſubject of Peace, ſaid to have been made through the American Miniſter at Paris.—After the moſt minute enquiries, we could not learn that the rumour was deſerving of much credit.

Yeſterday arrived another Gottenburg Mail.—It appears to confirm what was excluſively ſtated in this Paper, ſome days ſince reſpecting the deep impreſſion which the murder of the Duke of Enghien has made upon the Court of Peterſburgh.—As ſoon as the intelligence of that atrocious event reached the Capital, the Emperor iſſued orders for a Court Mourning, and ſuch was the indignation of the people upon that occaſion, that the French reſidents have been conſtantly inſulted when ever they appeared in public. Very conſiderable bodies of Ruſſian troops have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march.—*Star.*

Some Dutch papers were yeſterday received to the date of the 10th of May: one of which contains a note, extracted from the Moniteur of the 9th inſt. relative to the invaſion in which the French threaten to attempt a deſcent when *convenient to themſelves;* and add, that if it is *deferred for years their ſucceſs will be the more certain.*

Curee, who made the motion in the Tribunate for a change of conſtitution and dynaſty, is an inhabitant of St. Andre, in the diſtrict of Lodeve, of the department of Herault. In 1791 he was elected a Member of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, and in 1792 of the National Convention, where he voted for the impriſonment of Louis XVI, for life or his baniſhment. In 1798, he became a Member of the Council of Five Hundred; and after Bonaparte's revolution, in 1799, he was made a Tribune.

The following important paragraph we copy from the Portſmouth paper received yeſterday. It ſhews a laudable increaſe of Vigilance on the part of Government.

"The following order iſſued to the ſhips at Spithead this morning is of more ſerious expectation than any that has been made known ſince we were firſt threatened: To have ſlip buoys to the cables: to keep the top-gallant yards across; clear for action every evening at ſun ſet; the ſignal for unmooring to be conſidered as the ſignal for action; and to keep in momentary readineſs for putting to ſea, as that inſtant it may be expected to engage with the enemy."

PLYMOUTH, May 7.

Came in an American ſhip of Boſton, from Amſterdam, in only 8 days; the maſter reports he was under an embargo in the *Zuyder Zee* for ſome time, when an order came from the French Commandant for her and all neutrals to ſail the 29th April, or they would be laid under a further embargo, and their rudders unſhipped. Fifteen thouſand French troops had marched into Amſterdam in the courſe of a week preceding his departure, for the purpoſe, it was ſaid, of invading England. The Dutch troops, where they can do it, heartily curſe their French Allies, and the expedition againſt this country.

PARIS, April 24.

The Criminal Tribunal has condemned the timber merchant Le Page to the gallies for ſix years. He has been convicted of a fraudulent bankruptcy. Of the 1800 bankrupts announced ſince the preſent war broke out, it is ſuppoſed that 1750, at leaſt are fraudulent; it is therefore time that ſome example, is made which may convince other nations that French merchants are not permitted to be rogues with impunity.—*(Le Clef du Cabinet.)*

MENTZ, April 24.

Moreau is now permitted to have books brought to him in the Temple, and is employed in writing the hiſtory of his campaigns.

According to accounts received here Admiral Nelſon is ſtationed with his fleet off the Sandmain iſland Magdalena.

Latest European News,

Tranſlated from French papers, received by the Weymouth, captain Rich, arrived at Boſton from Bourdeaux.

The Addreſs of the Legiſlative Body of France, to the First Conſul.

CITIZEN FIRST CONSUL,

The members of the legiſlative body are no ſooner reaſſembled, than they reciprocate a common zeal for their country; and at this important epoch they cannot feel indifferent to the national will, ſo fully and generally expreſſed. Scattered over the various departments of this great empire, they know his wants and habits. They know that the energy and action of the power which governs, ſhould be commenſurate with the extent of territory and population. When this relation, eſtabliſhed by nature, is neglected by the legiſlator, his work muſt periſh.

The chief bleſſing of man is tranquility and peace, and theſe depend on permanent inſtitutions. The ſupreme power which guarantees them, ought, therefore, to be ſecure from the caprice of elections. Every elective government is inconſtant, violent, and helpleſs as the paſſions of men; whilſt hereditary power gives to the ſocial ſyſtem the force, the continuance and conſtancy of the deſigns of nature. An uninterrupted ſucceſſion of authority in the ſame family, will maintain the peace and exiſtence of all. It is neceſſary, for the perpetual ſecurity of their rights and the authority which protects them ſhould be eternal. The people, who unite the moſt capricious levity with the moſt eminent qualities, muſt ſupremely prefer a ſyſtem, which confirms their virtues, by repreſſing their inconſtancy.

Hiſtory every where diſcovers at the head of great nations, a ſingle hereditary chief. But this high magiſtracy is not inſtituted but for the general good. If it is weak, it falls; if violent, it deſtroys itſelf; and in either caſe it merits its fate, for it oppreſſes the people, or fails to protect them. In one word, this authority, which ought to be tutelar, ceaſes to be lawful, when it is not national.

No!—doubtleſs, theſe mighty beings were not Gods, whom general Intereſt has deified, and aſſociated in brilliant and inacceſſible ſpheres, that low proclaimed from ſuch high authority might have the more ſplendor, control, and influence. But if the grandeur of monarchy is not founded on the extravagant notions, which delude the multitude, it is ſupported by all thoſe political maxims which the leſſons of adverſity, and the voice of ſages, have eſtabliſed.

Ancient illuſions have ceaſed; but do we need a man of our choice? Scarcely has he numbered 34 years, and the events of his life are more wonderful than the fables, with which hiſtory has ſurrounded the cradles of ancient dynaſties.

The triumph and will of the nation cannot be reſiſted. Such extraordinary changes are not new: It is at the noiſe and tumult of thrones, which fell, which riſe, and ſhould fall again, that ſucceſſive ages meditate on the inconſtancy of human affairs. Old empires are regenerated at ſuch important æras, and the chief of a new monarchy communicates to them the energy of his ſpirit and the vigor of his enterprize.

We doubt not, a career of proſperity and glory again opens for our poſterity. The nineteenth century, at its commencement, preſents to the univerſe a moſt magnificent ſpectacle and inſtructive leſſon. It conſecrates the principle of hereditary power and opinion for the happineſs of France; whoſe revolution it terminates, and for the example of Europe, whoſe errors it prevents.

The human mind, troubled with the worſt of diſeaſes, the diſeaſe of perfection, has wiſhed to create a new race of men; to form new ſocieties, and another world. But ſoon frightened at its works, wearied with its efforts, it has returned to the track of experience, and ſubmits to the authority of ages. It is at the moment it recognizes its limits, the human mind is truly enlarged—it is at the moment that it learns to check its weakneſs, that it juſtly directs the exerciſe of its powers. The remembrance of its paſt deviations will afford a uſeful foreſight; and the fear of falling into its firſt exceſſes will not hurry it to the contrary extreme.

We ſhall not witneſs the deadly ſtupor of ſlavery ſucceeding the mad tumult of democracy. No, Citizen First Conſul, you would not but command a free people; we know it; and will, therefore, obey you always. The departments of government will be balanced with wiſdom; they will preſerve every thing that will ſupport, nothing that can deſtroy liberty. The Imperial government will confirm all the bleſſings of the conſulate, and will increaſe them. The former leads leſs force than the latter. The ſecurity of hereditary power will temper all its meaſures. It is leſs rigorous, for it has fewer obſtacles to vanquiſh, and ſmaller dangers to encounter—the greater its moderation, the more controling its influence; and if it aims at extenſion, it relaxes and deſtroys itſelf. Thus the prerogatives of the Emperor, better defined, will become more limited than thoſe of the First Conſul. The danger of faction compelled the eſtabliſhment of a temporary dictator: Theſe times are paſt; monarchy is regenerated—liberty muſt be immortal—the dictatorſhip expires—and natural authority commences it reign.

(Signed) FONEANES.

This famous declaration in favor of monarchy was preceded by the following expreſſion of the will of the Legiſlative Body:—

They declare their will (voeu) as follows—That Napoleon Bonaparte, First Conſul, ſhall be declared Emperor; that the Imperial dignity ſhould be hereditary in his family: that the repreſentative ſyſtem ſhould be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid baſis: and that the civil inſtitutions ſhould receive a character of greatneſs due to the majeſty of the French nation, guaranteeing at once the authority of government and the liberty of the people.

Similar requeſts to the great Napoleon, that he would become Emperor of the Gauls, have been made by ſeveral cities, and detachments of the army.

The moſt gracious anſwer of the First Conſul to the addreſs of the Senators.

Your addreſs of the 6th Germinal has never ceaſed to be preſent to my mind; it has been the object of my moſt conſtant attention.

You have judged it neceſſary that the ſupreme magiſtracy ſhould be hereditary, in order to ſecure the French people from the plots of our enemies, and from the convulſions which would ſpring from the ambition of rivals. Many of our inſtitutions muſt have appeared to you to be brought to perfection, and to be the moſt perfect to ſecure the triumph of equality and public liberty, and to offer to the nation and to the government the double guarantee which they ſo much want.

We have conſtantly been guided by this great truth—that the ſovereignty reſides in the French people; on this baſis every thing, without exception, muſt be done for their intereſts, happineſs and glory; in order to attain this end, the ſupreme magiſtracy, the ſenate, the council of the ſtate, the legiſlative body, the electoral colleges, and the various branches of the adminiſtration, are and muſt be inſtituted. While I have fixed my attention on theſe great objects, the more I have been perſuaded of the truth of the ſentiments which I expreſſed to you, and I have felt the more and more that, in circumſtances as new as important, the aid of your wiſdom and experience has been neceſſary to me in every ſtep.

I then invite you to make known to me freely your ſentiments.

The French people have nothing to add to the honors and the glory which they have conferred upon me; but the duty the moſt ſacred to me, and the moſt dear to my heart, is to inſure to their children the advantages acquired by the revolution, which has coſt them, ſo much above all, the ſacrifice of a million of brave men, who have died for the defence of their rights.

I wiſh that we may ſay to them, on the 14th of July of this year—fifteen years have elapſed ſince by a ſpontaneous movement, you run to arms, you acquired liberty, equality and glory! This day thoſe firſt bleſſings of nations are firmly fixed and ſecured againſt all tempeſt;—they are preſerved to you and to your children; inſtitutions conceived and commenced in the boſom of the ſtorms of war, interior and exterior, are about to terminate amiſt the noiſe of wicked attempts and plots of our moſt mortal enemies, in the adoption of every meaſure which the experience of ages and the people have demonſtrated proper, to guarantee rights which the nation had judged neceſſary to her dignity, liberty and happineſs.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

FOREIGN NEWS.—It was our determination to devote our paper for one week to the melancholy ſubject that has hitherto occupied it; but, a recent rival at Newburyport brings intelligence ſo late and intereſting, that our readers will perhaps be diſſatisfied if we ſhould totally omit it.

The ſhip Aurora, Follenſbee, 35 days from Liverpool, brings London dates to the 8th June. The following is a ſummary of the few moſt intereſting articles.

On the 20th of May, Bonaparte was proclaimed Emperor.

All the officers of the Philadelphia have been liberated at Tripoli, on the interference of the French Conſul—Moreau and ſome others are to be pardoned.

The French princes and princeſſes are to be addreſſed by the title of their Imperial Highneſſes: and the ſiſters of the emperor are to enjoy the ſame dignity. The great officers of the empire are to receive the title of their Serene Highneſs, and they, as well as the princes, are to be addreſſed "Monſeigneur."

Capt. Camilo from India, via Egypt and Lisbon, left Lord Nelson with his fleet off Toulon, on the 23d April, all well.

His Imperial Majesty has nominated to the dignity of Grand Elector, His Imperial Highness Prince Joseph Bonaparte; to that of Constable, His Imperial Highness Prince Louis Bonaparte; to that of Arch Chancellor of the Empire, the Consul Cambaceres; and to that of Arch Treasurer, the Consul Lebrun.

Capt. Dagget, arrived from Marseilles, informs, that an Italian vessel, which arrived at Mersailles on the 21st of April, brought intelligence of the fitting out of several Tunisian ships; and that the American Consul had quitted that regency.

A letter from Petersburg, of the 25th April, says, "Count Woronzow, our minister at the court of London, is recalled to fill a place in our ministry. The next courier from England is expected to bring an answer, which will be immediately followed by a declaration of war against France. Lous VVIII. will be acknowledged King of France, by all the members of the coalition, and all conquests bet in his name will be renounced.

The Russian army on the frontiers of Podolia has been considerably reinforced; and on the 7th May, orders were issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march.

By the last accounts from Hamburgh, it was the general opinion there, that a continental war would speedily take place, and that Russia will shortly declare herself. The Russian troops, it is said, are ready to act; and the fleet at Sebastopolis is in a complete state of equipment. A letter from Lemburg, also states, that great numbers of Russian troops are assembling on the frontiers of Poland. Other letters say, that two more Russian frigates have passed the Dardanelles for the Seven Islands.

Amidst the repeated demonstrations of sorrow produced by the late mournful catastrophe, there is a soothing, melancholy pleasure, in observing that even those who most strongly opposed the political opinions of Gen. Hamilton, whilst living, are found uniting with his friends, in one common sentiment of esteem for his private worth, gratitude for his public services, and admiration of his exalted talents. Among the many instances of this sort which we have seen, there is none that bears more honorable testimony to the merits of the departed soldier and statesman, than the following editorial article from the American Citizen of this morning. It discovers a spirit of justice and feeling, which does the highest credit to the writer. If the same liberal discrimination was indulged towards the living, how much would the animosity of party spirit be diminished! *N. Y. Herald.*

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FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

General Hamilton's Death.—The Editor, in all humility, asks the reader to accompany him thro' a brief review of the correspondence, recently published, in relation to the unhappy affair which terminated the existence of the illustrious deceased. He enters upon this unpleasant task the more readily and with the more zeal, since he views, and cannot but view, the death of General Hamilton as a national loss, and as the inevitable and deplorable effect of a *long meditated and predetermined system of hostility on the part of Mr. Burr and his confidential advisers.*

Lest, however, he may be misunderstood by some, and knowingly and injuriously misrepresented by others, he deems it fit to cause himself to be clearly and distinctly understood. This, perhaps, is an homage due to the *honest* errors of the less liberal part of the community.

To a *few* of those with whom I think and act in whatever relates to the administration of the state and general governments, it may seem extraordinary that I, who, while the General lived to give comfort to his family and splendor to his nation, was opposed to him on *some* political points, should, when laid in the cold and silent tomb, become a guardian of his fame, a vindicator of his wrongs.—If in the republican party, there is *one man* of this description, (and I trust there is not) I would with diffidence beg him to *reflect*, and to exercise, with becoming dignity and moderation, those intellectual powers which it hath pleased God to impart even to the humblest of his image. I ask only for the privilege of thinking and of expressing my thoughts with exemption from cruel and overbearing intolerence. A fixed determination, however, to enjoy the one, will prompt me to a due resistance of the other. I must unthink what I have thought, and unlearn what I know, before I can act the part of a *savage*; and he deceives himself who concludes that, in my editorial pursuits, I will be guided by any opinions but my own. With conscious, and, as I think, becoming pride, I utterly disclaim and renounce that illiberality which will not award to illustrious merits its just due. I have, and always had, an exalted opinion of the merits of the deceased, and with unaffected sincerity and deep regret, lament his loss.

This opinion and this sentiment, however, will not be construed by the liberal and the enlightened, into an approbation of the political maxims of this great statesman, nor into a dereliction of principles formerly maintained, and still tenaciously adhered to. It is the high prerogative, the distinguishing power of the human mind, and most honorable to man, justly to discriminate in whatever relates to the fame of those pre-eminent citizens who give character and lustre to a nation. HAMILTON, I believe, entertained political opinions at variance with mine, and on which, manifested, in many instances by the administration of Mr. Adams, and, in *one*, by that of General Washington, I cannot, without displeasant sensations reflect.—Upon these, which, while living, I opposed, I still dissent; but, alas! he is dead, and I cannot pursue him to the grave for *opinions* HONESTLY entertained, calmly and dignifiedly asserted, luminously and instructively enforced, and conveyed to the public with all the elegance of a scholar, and enriched with all the erudition of a distinguished jurist. I leave it to presumptuous arrogance, to a species of party rancour which I disclaim, to take another course.

So far I differed from General Hamilton in political opinion; but all difference is now at an end. Death has *swallowed up* in *victory*, cruel and fatal victory, the narrow isthmus that separated from this great luminary those with whom I act. I know that ancient writers urge with force and propriety, and that modern politicians acknowledge, us with one accord, the necessity of frequently laying before the people, by way of admonition, and to put them on their guard, the *vices* of great men, even after death has destroyed the power of repetition.—But were I asked whether General Hamilton had *vices*, in the face of the world, in the presence of my God, I would answer, NO. Like all men he sometimes *erred*; but I cannot admit that even his *errors* were those of the *heart*. He was human, and therefore not perfect. But if we correctly judge of human perfection by *purity of heart*, by *rectitude of intention*, I hesitate not to say, that, in my opinion, General Hamilton was most perfect.

His private virtues, his public services, his great abilities, involuntarily excite in me the warmest esteem for his memory.

Of his private virtues there is no difference of opinion. All men, of all parties, speak of them with rapture, and acknowledge them with admiration. To these, vice pays voluntary homage. The plotting, mischievous citizen, whose bloody hand, guided by cool malignancy, terminated his existence, will acknowledge them. In all the private relations of life, he was honest, faithful, generous and humane. His heart was the seat of every manly virtue. No man ever impeached his integrity with any color of justice. In vain have party collisions & rancor ransacked public records and exhausted private inquisition for a blemish. The fatal catastrophe proves, that, like Aristides, he chose to yield his life rather than his integrity. SUCH A MAN, *whatever were his political opinions*, irresistably commands our esteem.

His public services were many, splendid, and great. From these, nothing but deplorable infatuation, nothing but fiery zeal, unmixed with a ray of reflection, can withhold a lasting glow of admiration and gratitude. The friend of liberty, he who for a moment reflects that out of the revolutionary contest, that chaos of clashing elements, arose A WORLD OF FREEDOM, cannot but venerate the memory of those who, as it were, created it. In this most glorious, most useful, most splendid of earthly scenes, *Hamilton* performed a conspicuous, shall I not say a disinterested, a patriotic part? Scarcely arrived at the 'gristle of manhood,' glowing with patriotic fire, with military ardor, he joined the creative phalanx & signalized himself by constancy, by perseverence, by valor; and irradiated with the rays of his superior genius, all within the sphere of its presence. His revolutionary services entitle him to our affection, and will endear his memory to all who are sincerely attached to our independence.

His civil was more brilliant than his military career. His early efforts as a statesman excel in amity and lustre his exertions in the field. Perhaps to him, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the excellent constitution under which we live. Whatever aberrations from republican maxims, rigorous inquisition may have discovered in his efforts in the convention, I *know* not; but this I may predict, from what we *do know*, that his numerous essays, under the title of "FEDERALIST," advocating the principles and enforcing the adoption of the constitution will immortalize his name & render him illustrious, when every memento of the cavilling whitlings of the day shall be swept from the records of time and buried in everlasting forgetfulness. I think I am not incorrect when I say, that these essays are the *ablest political papers in the world*.—They are replete with lessons of wisdom, clothed in unusual elegance. They are the production of a mind naturally capacious and enriched with all the lore of learning. I read them with renewed pleasure and instruction. Amidst the afflictions of the relatives of the deceased, it cannot but be pleasing to witness statesmen and jurists* resorting to this elementary work as an unerring standard by which to test and determine matters in controversy.

I commit to his biographer the task of doing justice to his services and his talents, and proceed to examine the CORRESPONDENCE.

* *See Tucker's Blackstone and Debates in Congress.*

The statement containing the facts that led to the interview between General Hamilton and Col. Burr, (published in this paper on Tuesday last) studiously avoided mentioning any particulars of what passed at the place of meeting. This was dictated by suitable considerations at the time, and with the intention, that whatever might be deemed proper to lay before the public, should be made the subject of a future communication. The following is therefore now submitted. *Ev. Post.*

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In the interviews that have since taken place between the gentlemen that were present, they have not been able to agree in two important facts that passed there; for which reason nothing was said on these subjects in the paper lately published as to other particulars in which they were agreed.

Mr. P. expressed a confident opinion that Gen. Hamilton did not fire first—and that he did not fire at all *at* Col. Burr. Mr. V. N. seemed equally confident in opinion that General H. did fire first—and of course that it must have been at his antagonist.

Gen. Hamilton's friend thinks it to be a sacred duty he owes to the memory of that exalted man, to his country, and his friends, to publish to the world such facts and circumstances as have produced a decisive conviction in his own mind, that he cannot have been mistaken in the belief he has formed on those points—

1st. Besides the testimonies of Bishop Moore and the paper containing an express declaration, under Gen. Hamilton's own hand, inclosed to his friend in a packet, not to be delivered but in the event of his death, and which have already been published, Gen. Hamilton informed Mr. P. at least ten days previous to the affair, that he had doubts whether he would not receive and not return Mr. Burr's first fire. Mr. P. remonstrated against this determination, and urged many considerations against it, as dangerous to himself and not necessary in the particular case, when every ground of accommodation, not humiliating, had been proposed and rejected. He said he would not decide lightly, but take time to deliberate fully. It was incidentally mentioned again at their occasional subsequent conversations, and on the evening preceding the time of the appointed interview, he informed Mr. P. he had made up his mind *not to fire at Col. Burr* the first time, but to receive his fire and fire in the air. Mr. P. again urged him upon this subject, and repeated his former arguments. His final answer was in terms that made an impression on Mr. P's mind which can never be effaced. "My friend, it is the effect of A RELIGIOUS SCRUPLE, and does not admit of reasoning: it is useless to say more on the subject, as my purpose is definitively fixed."

2d. His last words before he was wounded afford a proof that this purpose had not changed.—When he received his pistol, after having taken his position, he was asked if he would have the hair spring set?—His answer was, "*Not this time.*"

3d. After he was wounded, and laid in the boat, the first word he uttered after recovering the use of speech, were, (addressing himself to a gentleman present, who perfectly well remembers it) "Pendleton knows *I did not mean to fire at Col. Burr* the first time."

4th. This determination had been communicated by Mr. P. to that gentleman that morning, before they left the city.

5th. The pistol that had been used by Gen. Hamilton, laying loose over the other apparatus in the case, which was open—after having been some time in the boat, one of the boatmen took hold of it to put it in the case. Gen. Hamilton observing this, said "take care of that pistol—it is cock'd. It may go off and do mischief." This is also remembered by the gentleman alluded to.

This shews that he was not sensible of having fired at all. If he had fired *previous* to receiving the wound, he would have remembered it, and, therefore, have known that the pistol could not go off; but if *afterwards*, it must have been an unvoluntary exertion of the muscles produced by a mortal wound, in which case he could not have been conscious of having fired.

6. Mr. P. having so strong a conviction that if Gen. Hamilton had fired first, it could not have escaped his attention (all his anxiety being alive for the first fire, and having no reason to believe the friend of Col. Burr not sincere in the contrary opinion) he determined to go to the spot where the affair took place, to see if he could not discover some trace of the course of the ball from Gen. Hamilton's pistol. He took a friend with him the day after Gen. Hamilton died, and after some examination they fortunately found what they were in search of. They ascertained that the ball passed through the limb of a cedar tree, at an elevation of about twelve feet and an half from the ground, between thirteen and fourteen feet from the ground on which Gen Hamilton stood, and about four feet wide of the direct line between him and Col. Burr, on the right side; he having fallen on the left. The part of this limb through which the ball passed was cut off and brought to this city, and is now in Mr. Church's possession.

No interferences are pointed out as resulting from these facts, nor will any comment be made. They are left to the candid judgment and feeling of the public.

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From the Morning Chronicle.

"The friend of Col. Burr laments the difference of opinion that exists between him and the gentleman who attended Gen. Hamilton in the late melancholy affair. He, however, declines entering into any discussion on the subject at present, considering this a very improper moment for that purpose. Nothing calculated to increase the agitation that prevails can add to the fame of the deceased, for whom he has ever entertained and expressed a high degree of respect. Had the event proved fatal to his friend, instead of the gentleman who has fallen, the writer would have been earnest in protecting General Hamilton from any injurious result—in the actual posture of affairs, he is equally desirous to wave every discussion, through a respect to his memory, and also to the feelings of his friends.

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FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

SIR, July 18.

Having read in your paper of the 16th, a very imperfect account of my conversation with General Hamilton, the day previous to his decease, I judge it my duty to lay the following narrative before the public.

On the morning of Wednesday the 11th inst. shortly after the rumor of the general's injury had created an alarm in the city, a note from Doctor Post informed me, that "he was extremely ill, at Mr. Wm. Bayard's, and expressed a particular desire to see me as soon as possible." I went immediately. The exchange of melancholy salutation, on entering the general's apartment, was succeeded by a silence which he broke by saying that he "had been anxious to see me, and have the sacrament administered to him; and that this was still his wish." I replied, that "it gave me unutterable pain to receive from him any request to which I could not accede; that, in the present instance, a compliance was incompatible with all my obligations; as it was a principle in our churches never to administer the Lord's supper privately to any person under any circumstances." He urged me no further. I then remarked to him, that "that the holy communion is an exhibition and pledge of the mercies which the son of God has purchased: that the absence of the sign does not exclude from the mercies signified; which were accessible to him by faith in their gracious author." "I am aware," said he, "of that. It is only a sign that I wanted it." A short pause ensued. I resumed the discourse, by observing that "I had nothing to address to him in his affliction, but that same *gospel of the grace of God*, which it was my office to preach to the most obscure and illiterate: that in the sight of God all men are on a level, as *all have sinned and come short of his glory*; and that they must apply to him for pardon and life, *as sinners*, whose only refuge is in his *grace reigning by righteousness through our Lord Jesus Christ.*" "I perceive it to be so," said he; "I am a sinner; I look to his mercy." I then adverted to "the infinite merit of a redeemer, as the *propitiation for sin*, the sole ground of our acceptance with God, the sole channel of his favor to us; and cited the following passages of scripture: *There is no other name given under heaven among men, whereby we must be saved, but the name of Jesus. He is able to save them to the uttermost who come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.*" This last passage introduced the affair of the duel, on which I reminded the general, that he was not to be instructed as to its moral aspect, that *the precious blood of Christ* was as effectual and as necessary to wash away the transgressions which had involved him in suffering, as any other transgression; and that he must there, and there alone, seek peace for his conscience, and a hope that should *not make him ashamed.* He assented, with strong emotion, to these representations, and declared his abhorrence of the whole transaction. "It was always" added he, "against my principles. I used every endeavor to avoid the interview; but I have found, for some time past, that my life *must* be exposed to that man. I went to the field determined not to take his life." He repeated his disavowal of all intention to hurt Mr. Burr—the anguish of his mind in recollecting what had passed; and his humble hope of forgiveness from God. I recurred to the topic of the divine compassions; the freedom of pardon in the redeemer Jesus to perishing sinners.—"That grace, my dear general, which brings salvation, is rich." "Yes," interrupted he, "it is *rich* grace."—"And to that grace," continued I, "a sinner has the highest encouragement to repose his confidence, because it is tendered to him upon the surest foundation; the scripture testifying that *we have redemption through the blood of Jesus, the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of his grace.*" Here the general, letting go my hand, which he had held from the moment I sat down by his bed side, clasped his hands together, and looking up towards heaven, said, with emphasis, "I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty, through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ." He replaced his hand in mine, and, appearing somewhat spent, closed his eyes. A little after, he fastened them on me, and I proceeded—"The *simple* truths of the gospel, my dear sir, which require no abstruse investigation, but faith in the veracity of God, who cannot lie, are best suited to your present condition, and they are full of consolation." "I feel them to be so," replied he. I then repeated these texts of scripture: *It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, and of sinners the chief. I, even I, am he that blotteth out thy transgressions for my own sake, and will not remember thy sins. Come now, and let us reason together, said the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.*—"This," said he, "is my support—Pray for me."—"Shall I pray with you?" "Yes." I prayed with him, and heard him whisper as I went along; which I supposed to be his concurrence with the petitions. At the conclusion he said, "Amen. God grant it."

Being about to part with him, I told him "I had one request to make." He asked what it was; I answered, that whatever might be the issue of his affliction, he would give his testimony against the practice of duelling." "I will," said he, "I have done it. If *that*," evidently anticipating the event, "be the issue, you will find it in writing. If it pleases God that I recover, I shall do it in a manner which will effectually put me out of its reach in future." I mentioned, once more, the importance of renouncing every other dependence for the eternal world, but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus; with a particular reference to the catastrophe of the morning. The general was affected, and said, "let us not pursue this subject any farther, it agitates me." He laid his hands upon his breast, with symptoms of uneasiness, which indicated an increased difficulty of speaking. I then took my leave. He pressed my hand affectionately, and desired to see me again at a proper interval. As I was retiring, he lifted up his hands in the attitude of prayer, and said feebly, "God be merciful to ——." His voice sunk, so that I heard not the rest distinctly, but understood him to quote the words of the publican in the gospel, and to the end of the sentence, with "me, a sinner."

I saw him, a second time, on the morning of Thursday; but, from his appearance, and what I had heard, supposing that he could not speak without severe effort, I had no conversation with him. I prayed, for a moment, at his bed-side, in company with his overwhelmed family and friends; and for the rest, was one of the mourning spectators of his composure and dignity in suffering. His mind remained in its former state; and he viewed, with calmness, his approaching dissolution. I left him between twelve and one, and at two, as the public know, he breathed his last.

I am, sir,
With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

From Capt. Clark, of the Louisa, arrived at Philadelphia July 23.

"During my stay at St. Domingo, there came off the harbour 3 British frigates at different periods with flags of truce, to wit: the Blanche, capt. Mudge, the Pique, capt. Ross, and the Franchise, the hon. capt. Murray. All of these officers were on shore, some of them three days. They said they had no further idea of blockading St. Domingo. There was a division between the two Black Generals, Christophe and Dessalines, which may prove fatal to the Blacks.

"General Ferrand, at Santo Domingo, was under no apprehension from the Blacks, there being none nearer than 40 leagues. The garrison was supplied with 9 months provisions—and the troops healthy.

"The sch. Enterprise, of Philadelphia, was carried into Samana from Port de Paix, with coffee, by a French privateer.—It was reported that the captain and crew were all dead.

"Left at St. Domingo, the schr. Antelope, Hays, of Baltimore, had been brought in by a government schr. and cleared: sch ——, Perry, to sail in ten days for New-York.

"Spoke, in the Mona Passage, the British frigate Mermaid, who informed they were cruising for the French Troops expected from Havanna to reinforce St. Domingo; that they almost daily recaptured American vessels. The capt. of the frigate very modestly asked whether the Americans intended sending any force to protect their Commerce; that most of the French privateers were without Commission, and took every thing they met with. He had recaptured 3 or 4 with lumber bound to Jamaica, their crews taken out by the Frenchmen."

CHARLESTON, July 14, 1804.

It gives us considerable pleasure to state, that *Alexander M'Clure, Esq.* who arrived a few days ago from the East-Indies, in the ship Horizon, has not been inattentive during his absence, to the interests of this country; for during his stay at the Isle of France, Mozambique, and at the Cape of Good Hope, he, with great pains, collected a variety of seeds of useful plants, which have not heretofore been introduced into this country. The most valuable among these, we belive to be the seed of the Bourbon Cotton, which is in such request amongst the English manufacturers, as to induce them to give nearly double the price for it that is given for the best Cotton raised in this state. We understand that Mr. M'Clure intends to distribute this seed amongst some planters here and in Georgia, with a request that they will use their endeavours to cultivate it and naturalize it to our climate.

He has also brought home with him as curiosities a number of Birds, either elegant in their plumage or celebrated for their notes. And the lovers of exquisite Wine may now be gratified with a taste of the far famed Constantia Wine, which is produced by one Vineyard only at the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. M'Clure has a considerable quantity of it: formerly this delicious juice was nearly wholly engrossed by the Dutch government, who distributed it in presents to the crowned heads and potentates of Europe; what little was for sale could not be procured in Amsterdam at a less price than a guinea for a pint bottle.—When at the Cape, Mr. M'Clure received as a great favor a Sow with pig of the Chinese breed of hogs; this breed is a small species of swine, but the flesh is as tender as a chicken and is esteemed a great delicacy. We trust that Mr. Mr. M'Clure's well intended exertions will entitle him to the thanks of the cotton planters in the Southern states, and that society will consider him as amongst those who have endeavoured to be of service to it.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT,
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 37s6 cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s do
Flour, (superfine) old,	31s6 to 34s6 do
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

Doctor JOHN BROCKENBROUGH is appointed Cashier of the Bank of Virginia; and Mr. WILLIAM DARNBY, Book-Keeper.

MARRIED—on Thursday evening last, Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Jun. of Manchester, Merchant, to Miss PATSEY GOODE, second daughter of Col. Robert Goode, of Whitby.

The London Observer of June 3d says—"The Ex. Bashaw of Tripoli has written to the president of the United States, requesting a loan of 40,000 dollars, to enable him to regain his situation, to which he has a legitimate hereditary claim; promising, if he is successful, to release all the American prisoners, and to repay the money. He otherwise offers to give the Americans possession of the strongest port as a guarantee for the performance of his engagement."

The same paper of May 20th, contains the subsequent paragraph:

"On Wednesday Mr. Livingston, brother to the American minister, arrived at Southampton from Paris, which place he left on the 12th. He brought a great number of letters. The report had reached Paris of the intended formation of a new ministry, to comprise all persons of talent and consideration in the kingdom: It created some consternation; and there was a general report in Paris that an opening towards peace was likely to be made."

The board of commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, to designate the eligible place, at or near the head of navigation, on the south side of the Oconee river (in the territory lately acquired from the Creek nation) for the scite of a town, to be called and known by the name of Milledgeville, have unanimously agreed to set apart for that purpose a tract of land containing 3040 acres, commencing immediately below the ferry at Fort Wilkinson, and running in a direction to include the Fort, the buildings adjacent thereto, and Hawkin's springs, and from thence to the Oconee river, so as to contain the aforesaid quantity of land.

The National Ægis, a violent Democratic paper, printed in Massachusetts; after mentioning the "melancholy confirmation" of the death of Gen. Hamilton, says:—We notice with pride and satisfaction, the arrangements which had been made among all classes of people, of whatever profession or party, in the city of which he was an illustrious inhabitant, to render a feeling and unequivocal testimony of their esteem for his character, of regret for his death, and respect for his memory. Personal resentment has been soothed, private animosity has been forgotten, and the spirit of party has been lulled to repose, by the contemplation of this calamitous event!

The Patriot, to whatever political sect he may belong, remembers in him, the firm, the enlightened, the profound, the inflexible *statesman*. The soldier looks back, with grateful devotion, on his revolutionary labors, and reveres the intrepid friend and companion of "our first and greatest revolutionary hero." The man of letters mourns, with milder sorrow, the learned philosopher and the accomplished scholar!—The admirer of eloquence dwells with rapture on the musical accents of his voice, the beautiful sublimity of his language, and the irresistable force of his persuasion!—He who delights in the blandishments of life, and finds comfort and consolation in the enjoyments of social intercourse, cannot withhold a tear, when he calls to his mind the amiable and interesting traits in his character, and which had won the affection of all, who were comprized within the extended circle of his acquaintance!—His Family—— ——But here remembrance is too painful!!—Within the narrow compass of two years,—a wife and a mother has followed to the grave a husband: both victims to the same cruel and untimely destiny!! The annals of our country do not record an instance of parallel distress!!—We forbear to harrow up her soul by cold and unfeeling reflections on the manner of his death!—If an inveterate and deep rooted custom is ever to be exploded, it will be done, not by the labors of the moralist, or the threatenings of the preacher.—Scenes of such poignant affliction, will sink deep on the memory and will serve as an awful warning to the followers of that treacherous Phantom, which leads to beguile, and seduces to destroy.

The fabrication of a conspiracy to cut off the First Consul, is now considered as *a ruse* to get General MOREAU, and the other French officers of rank and influence who are of MOREAU'S way of thinking, disposed of, while he carried into effect his design upon the Imperial Crown; to his accomplishing of which they would probably have raised insuperable obstacles. That object being attained, it is presumed he will begin his imperial career with an act of mercy suited to his character, and pardon MOREAU for the charge which he has had the ingenuity to fabricate against him. To PICHEGRU, however, his worst malice has been extended. For he no doubt was guilty of being desirous to see a legitimate King of the House of Bourbon Sovereign of France, rather than an alien reprobate usurper. The fate of PICHEGRU reminds us of that of SINDERCOMBE, who it is said, had undertaken to murder OLIVER CROMWELL, but was prevented from executing his purpose by several unaccountable accidents. At last CROMWELL discovered him; and he was tried, convicted, and condemned: But the voice of the people was raised so high in his favor that the Protector deemed it prudent to dispatch him privately, and he was found dead in his bed on the morning which had been appointed for his execution. CROMWELL artfully gave it out that SINDERCOMBE had poisoned himself, lest the people should take the alarm; but it appears evident, from the concurrent testimony of the most respectable writers of that time, that CROMWELL had given BARKSTEAD positive orders to smother him in bed.

Adverting to the bold and wicked usurpation of this bold and wicked man, we are reminded of what *Banquo* says upon *Macbeth's* succeeding to the throne of Scotland, after having murdered the King:

"*Thou hast it now, King, Cawdor, Glaimas, all*
"*As the weird women promised, and I fear*
"*Thou playd'st most foully for't.*"

(Ch: Courier.)

The *message* of the First Consul to the senators of France, published in this day's Gazette, is a curiosity worthy of attention. Mr. Jefferson himself can scarcely talk more prettily of liberty, equality, and the sovereignty of the people. How must a Frenchman, having the heart of a Frenchman, feel when he hears this foreigner's talk of "securing to their children the ADVANTAGES acquired by the revolution at the expence of a million of brave men!" This is indeed a bitter sarcasm; and did not the French nation so richly deserve it, we could not but sincerely pity them.—The ADVANTAGES which cost a million of brave men!—That was the unkindest cut of all.—Let this adventurer, (I would say, were I a Frenchman) seat himself upon the throne of the Bourbons; Let him proclaim himself emperor, and establish the succession in his own family, the house of Corsica; let him wash his hands, if he will, in the innocent blood of our princes: all this is bad enough; yet it is better than the democratic despotism under which we have hitherto groaned.—But to talk to us of our liberty, our equality, our sovereignty and the ADVANTAGES acquired by the revolution is indeed too cruel to be borne. We deserve injury and insult; we ought therefore to submit to them with humility and contrition; but we deserve them not at the hand of this man. Cruel oppression we expected: it is the natural and necessary fruit of democracy: but such biting taunts and jeers might be spared by him who enjoys the "only ADVANTAGE" so dearly, so very dearly purchased

(U. S. Gazette.)

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF MAY 13.

DREADFUL FIRE AT BAYONNE.

Yesterday we received a letter from Lisbon by the Britannia, Brown, arrived in the Downs from the Tagus, which states that Bayonne has recently been nearly destroyed by fire.—The date of this calamity is not mentioned, but our correspondent gives the following account of it. "The flames were not discovered till 6 o'clock in the morning, when they burst forth with irresistable violence; the large stores filled with brandy, tar, &c. presented one sheet of fire, ascending into the air upwards of 200 feet above the building. The brandy, tar, oil, &c. formed a stream, and running in flames into the Adour, presented the singular and terrible spectacle of a river on fire.—The fire continued burning violently for two days, during which many lives and property to the value of two millions of francs, were lost.

BOSTON, July 20.

FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived the ship Montezuma, capt. Isaacs, from London. We received papers to the 5th ult.—but we are necessiated to be brief in mentioning their contents.

The King of Great Britain had again been indisposed, but had in a great degree recovered. A cabinet examination of his majesty's physicians took place on the 2d; and it was rumored that some important arrangement would be made in consequence.

On the 5th of June Mr. Pitt was to offer to the house of commons his new plan for the defence of the country.

Shipping had been engaged in England for a foreign expedition.

Mr. Livingston, the American minister to the French, is in England, in pursuit of some agricultural information, it is said in some of the London papers; in others it is conjectured that his object is to negociate a loan for the purchase of the Floridas. Mr. Fox, and many of the British nobility, have been particularly attentive to him; and some of the London editors have expressed an astonishment at these attentions, considering his conduct with respect to the late "conspiracy."

On the 30th of May, Mr. Wilberforce moved in the house of commons for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the slave trade; which he obtained by a majority of 75 of 173 votes.

W. Cobbett (Porcupine) has been convicted of publishing a libel on the government of Ireland.

The emperor of Russia has publicly approved of the conduct of the late envoy at Paris, between whom and the consular government it has been understood some misunderstanding took place. The emperor has beside presented to the Diet of Ratisbon a note on the subject of the violation of the German territory, by the seizure of the Duke d'Enghien, in which he expresses his sorrow at that event, and his surprize that France, under existing circumstances, should have authorised such a procedure. The envoy of Sweden presented a note on the same subject. The emperor of Russia wished for an application to be made on the part of the empire of the French government, or a satisfactory explanation. He had already instructed his charges des affaires at Paris, on the subject. The consideration of the subject was deferred by the diet for six weeks. There are various accounts of the movements of troops. The French funds had fallen, owing to reports of a misunderstanding with Russia; and "the unwillingness of Prussia to give up Embden!"

On the 20th of May, the French senate waited on Bonaparte and requested his acceptance of the title of Emperor, &c. They addressed him with the appellation "Your Imperial Majesty." He, of course, complied with the request. They then waited on Madame Bonaparte, to whom they addressed the same title. Their discourse to her, contained this sentence—"your disposition presages that the name of the EMPRESS JOSEPHINA, will be the signal of consolation and of hope," &c.

Five members of the senate, it is said, were against giving the First Consul a new title, &c. Sieyes, Lanjuinais and Cregoire were among these. The French Legislative Body is to continue 5 (or 10) years, the Tribunate 10. The latter to be blendid with the legislature, and called a Chamber of Orators.

Ministers Plenipo. are to have the appellation of "their Excellencies."

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the Gauls has appointed as Marshalls of the Empire—Berthier, Murat, Morcey, Jourdan, Massena, Augernau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Devoinet, Bessieres, Kellerman, Lafebre, Penignon and Serrurber.

The following vote is to be submitted to the French subjects. "The French people *will* the Imperial dignity to be hereditary in the direct, natural, legal and adopted descent of Joseph Bonaparte, and Louis Bonaparte."

LONDON, June 2.

Some more French papers to the 22d ult. arrived yesterday. They contain a part of the Senatus Consultum respecting the Emperorship of Bonaparte, which, as we have already stated, took place on Sunday the 20th inst.

The above event was too long announced and expected, to excite much surprize when it arrived. The means by which it was brought about were also sufficiently notorious, and though they may afford room for much comment, we do not think it necessary to make any observation upon them. The event imports to us only, with a view to the consequences that may arise from it. The thing itself, however it may be looked upon by Bonaparte, and the other constituted authorities of France, as the termination of the revolution, we can look upon in no other light but that of a revolutionary event. Though the professed object of placing an Imperial Crown on the head of Napoleon, and rendering it hereditary on the family of Bonaparte, is, by establishing a Monarchical government, under this new dynasty, to prevent the recurrence of those annual changes which have almost universally taken place since the revolution, which have shaken all the foundations of civil society when they were of any magnitude, and which, when they were of smaller moment, as those that occurred since the consulate of Bonaparte, served to shew the French nation, that it was far removed from a settled political habit, from a fixed constitution; though this be the professed object of the present change, which, we are told, is to prevent all further change, we have no reason to presume that it will be the last, or that others, of as great magnitude as any of those we have seen, will not speedily follow. To hail it as a joyful event, as one calculated to secure for ages the internal tranquility of France, and to restore repose to the world, is what we do not feel ourselves warranted to do. The establishment of the internal tranquility of France, it imports the French nation most to provide for; and though we may think the restoration of the ancient sovereign family the most natural step, on the conviction that a settled hereditary government was the only one that could be looked to for any degree of quiet, if it was not the pleasure of the French people, or those who took upon them to act for it, to recall the Bourbons; if they preferred, for whatsoever reasons, still to run the course of new changes and chances, we may continue to have our wishes and opinions, but we can do nothing against it.

As to the repose of the world, we know not how former ages felt in this respect; but at present, and probably in all future times, no repose can be had under a bare sense of the justice and moderation of neighboring powers, except such as is founded in a confidence of internal strength, and an unceasing vigilance of external observation. Without these, we could not repose in the security of a peace with Louis XVI. the most peaceable of the Bourbons; with these, we may trust to a peace with Napoleon I.

In fact, the only practical relation in which we can consider Bonaparte's assumption of the imperial style and title, is the effect it may have towards the establishment of present peace; every other result of it is matter of distant, and uncertain, and therefore, comparitively useless speculation.

We consider this event as favorable to present peace in this sense, that Bonaparte having reached the summit of his ambition, having settled the imperial crown on his family, will be naturally desirous to consolidate the title by some years of quiet possession; a thing which he cannot perfectly enjoy, as long as there is an hostile power, whose right and interest it would be to give the greatest possible effect to the pretensions of the Bourbons.—We cannot positively say, that the inclination and disposition of Bonaparte in his new station will be pacific; we can only reason to his disposition from his interest. He said himself, when he was only Consul, that it was not to be supposed, that having reached the height he attained, he should wish to put all to the risque; having reached a height so much greater, beyond which it is scarcely possible for him to arrive, and having associated his family and its heirs in his elevation, it is natural to suppose he would be still more desirous to avoid hazard, in which he would have little to gain, while all that he has gained might be lost forever. It is natural that he should now, more than ever, consider that he should apply himself to confine and consolidate his power, rather than to extend it. These are the rational reasonings of a man of sense in his situation; they are reasonings which he held with himself on a former occasion, and which apply much more forcibly to his present circumstances, particularly as he must now be convinced of the impractibility of a descent upon England. Still we cannot be assured that these will be the reasonings and sentiments which will now prevail with him; but if they should, it is fit we should be prepared to meet them. We shall not be surprized to find that there are some persons who will be shocked at the idea of a Peace with Bonaparte; but we are sure there are very few, indeed, who have the madness to resolve on eternal war with France, as long as Bonaparte shall be at its head. Having already done enough to convince him that this is a nation, which is not to be intimidated into the surrender of any one of its rights, a nation which, in addition to its navy, can summon in an instant, to defend its menaced independence, a greater military force than all his power can raise in all the vast extent of his present dominions; it is not unworthy of us to let him and the world see, that we desire no more than to have our rights inviolate, our independence secure and unmenaced.

June 4.

The Moniteurs to the 23d ult. Dutch papers to the 25th, and a Hamburgh Mail, have arrived since our last. In the French papers, we find a letter from Admiral Linois to the Minister of Marine, confirming what we have already stated, relative to the destruction by his squadron of the English magazines of pepper, rice, and opium, at Bencoolen, together with several vessels richly laden, which were in the harbour. Linois adds, that he has taken an English merchantman of 1300 tons, from Bengal to China, carrying 16 guns, and valued at several millions; besides which he has taken the ship Eliza Anna, bound to Madras, and two brigs. The loss sustained by the British at Bencoolen he estimates at ten or twelve millions of francs. By the same reports we learn that Capt. Wright who commanded the Vicenja man of war, lately captured by the enemy's gun boats at the entrance of the Morbihan, has been sent to Paris to be examined, where it is said he has been confronted with upwards of forty accused persons, who have recognized him as the Officer who landed Georges, Pichegru, and their associates, on the French coast; and is described as the person who effected his escape from the Temple with Sir Sidney Smith, and afterwards served under that gallant officer in Egypt. It cannot, surely, be in the contemplation of the French Government to bring Capt. Wright to trial; for, even admitting that he has been employed in the service alluded to, he has done nothing that is not perfectly justifiable, upon the most rigid principle of legitimate warfare.—The Moniteur contains an Imperial Decree (that is, an order of Emperor Bonaparte) for regulating the mode of the presentation, for public acceptation, of the propositions contained in the numerous articles of the Senatus Consultum; and another conferring the title of Field Marshall of the Empire on eighteen General Officers, whose names are mentioned in the Decree, given in another part of our paper. We have also extracted from the official journal an article descriptive, of the terms in which the Princes of France (as they are termed,) and High Officers of the Empire, are under the new order of things to be addressed.

By the Hamburgh Mail we find that the Russian Note, which complained of the recent conduct of France, in violating the German neutrality, was on the 7th ult. taken into consideration by the Diet of Ratisbon. The delegate for Bohemia and Austria declared verbally, "His Imperial Majesty had conceived he might expect that the French Government would itself have notified to the Diet the facts and reasons which had induced, and as it is supposed, might justify the seizure of persons on the German territory in March last. His Majesty therefore thought, that there could be no objection to an application to the French Government on the part of the Emperor and Empire, for a sufficient and satisfactory explanation." The further consideration of the subject, after the reading of a spirited Note from the King of Sweden, was deferred for six weeks; so that this case, like most others, that have of late years been referred to the Diet of Ratisbon, may be said to have been "thrown into Chancery." No decision can for a long time be looked for from the tedious and presome forms of the Imperial Diet; but let judgment be given sooner or later; it is no difficult task to anticipate the sentence from the language held in the first instance by the Emperor of Germany; who, from his obvious dread of encountering the gigantic force of France, admits that there may be grounds upon which "to justify the seizure of persons on the German territory." After such an admission, vain, indeed, must be the hope of Austria making any spirited effort to resent one of the most unprincipled outrages ever committed upon the neutrality of any State. Indeed we find that the wishes, or rather the commands of the Emperor NAPOLEON are no sooner announced than they are complied with by the German States. The measures required by him from the Princes and Regencies on the right bank of the Rhine, for removing the emigrants, have been successively and promptly adopted by all that part of Germany, and an Electoral Ordinance has been published at Carlsruhe, and in every other part of the territories of Baden, along the Rhine, in regard to the navigation and passage of that river, by which it is forbidden to convey any stranger to the left bank, unless furnished with a passport from the French Charge d'Affairs, under certain penalties. NAPOLEON, in effect, and not Francis, may now be said to be Emperor of Germany, and without Germany, Russia, we think will not judge it prudent to enter the hostile field with the present overgrown power of France.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truft made to the fubfcriber by Bartlett Still. to fecure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with intereft thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be expofed to fale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre

LOTS OF GROUND,

in the faid city, denoted and known in the furvey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with fpecial warranty will be made to the purchafer, by

CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.

Richmond, 31st July, 1804. 3w.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber Houfe,

ON the Crofs-ftreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickerſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

Pittsylvania, July 19th, 1804.

Stono Academy,

WHICH is ſituated in a high, healthy part of the county, about two miles above the confluence of Cafcade and Dan river, on the plantation of P. Williams, where is taught the Latin and Greek Languages, the Arts and Sciences, Engliſh Grammar, &c. &c. The above ſchool is taught by Mr. John W. Caldwell, who has taught a ſchool of that deſcription for ſeveral years; his attention paid to his pupils, and as a proficient in his profeſſion, has been and is highly laudable. Any gentleman or gentlemen wiſhing to have their ſon or ſons boarded, to be taught at the above ſeminary, may get them in at either of the ſubſcribers at the reduced price of 40 dollars for boarding and 16 dollars for tuition. We indulge the hope that as we have been at conſiderable trouble to get a preceptor, and obliged to give a rapid price for his ſervices, we ſhall meet the patronage of a generous public.

PERMENAS WILLIAMS.
DAVID RICE. 3w.

P. S. The ſecond year will commence the 13th of September next.

N. B. There will be an exhibition at ſaid ſchool the 23d of Auguſt next.

Muſical Entertainments,

WILL commence in the courſe of the preſent week, in the Hay-Market Garden. The particulars will be expreſſed in the bills of the reſpective days on which they are to take place.

MONSIEUR FOLLY,

(From Paris, laſt from Baltimore,)

ORGANIST AND PROFESSIONAL MUSICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, that having made a reſidence in this city, where he means to continue, would wiſh to engage a few ſcholars for the Piano Forte, Violin, or Clarinet, not exceeding twelve. To ſuch as are acquainted with muſic, the great utility of accompanying the Piano or voice with the Violin or Clarinet muſt be evident.

His terms are 5 dollars per month—2 leſſons a week—no entrance required.

*** Mr. F. will tune inſtruments, either by the year, or as called for.

Hay-Market, July 31ſt, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Filher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth.—Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (eds.)

THE subscriber intends to practice law in the County Courts of Mecklenburg and Halifax, and in the District Courts of Brunswick and Prince Edward.

J. NELSON, Jun.

Mecklenburg county, July 15th, 1804. 1aw2w.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 13th, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Mohcure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather----wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, surviving partner of Gibson, Donaldson & Hamilton, *Plts.*

AGAINST

Joseph Friend, surviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceased, who was surviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the said Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilson, *Defts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Doctor Wilson,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Souder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, *In Chancery.*
Defendants.

THE defendant John Phillips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

JOHN COX, C. H. C.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Prospect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Hayden; also, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchasers, these Lands will be divided into tracts of not less than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchase money must be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the respective purchases, the purchasers shall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the first day of May, 1807. In either case, interest must be paid from the day of sale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty, will be made to the purchasers, and a reconveyance in trust, for the security of the sums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will shew the Land, and is authorised to make contracts with purchasers, when more convenient for them than applying to the subscriber. Those who wish the Land divided will be pleased to apply soon, as it is probable each tract may be sold without division. Those who are able and inclined to purchase good land, will doubtless view it and judge for themselves, which renders a description or recommendation useless.

I have authorised captain Samuel Anderson, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to dispose of 400 acres of Land, about seven miles above Cumberland court-house, on the the main western road. Upon this tract are various improvements; a frame house and tavern-house, with the usual out-houses. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The same payments and security for the money and interest will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully respect the application of purchasers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of such extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis necessary for me to inform them that early applications must be made, as I expect to set out in September on a journey to the southward, which may occasion my absence till December next.

GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. } 4w.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The HOUSE,

Lately occupied by Mr. William Nimmo, deceased. For terms apply to

ROBERT McKIM.

July 17th, 1804. 1aw3w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March 20th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Pankey, dec. *Plts.*

AND

Alexander Burot, *Deft.*

THIS suit abates, as to the plaintiff Bernard Markham, by his death; and the defendant, who is out of this country, and against whom proceedings have been had as in such cases the law requireth, not having entered his appearance and giving security to perform the decree, the court, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the surviving plaintiff, by counsel, doth take the bill for confessed, and adjudge and decree, unless the defendant do on or before the first day of July next, pay unto the surviving plaintiff five hundred pounds of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, until payment, and the costs of this suit, that the defendant, and his heirs, and all persons claiming under him, be from henceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land mentioned and described in the indenture made the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, between Alexander Burot of the one part, and Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Bankey, dec. of the other part, and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Benjamin Hatcher, Obediah Smith, Francis Smith, David Patteson and Thomas Tredway, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more of the Richmond newspapers, do expose to public sale by auction, for ready money, or on such credit as the plaintiff may be willing to give, the LAND in the foresaid indenture mentioned, and out of the proceeds of the sale, after first deducting the expences attending the same, pay unto the plaintiff the said principal money, interest and costs, and report their proceedings in execution hereof to the court: and the plaintiff's entering into bond with sufficient security in the penalty of one thousand pounds, conditioned to restore the money which he may receive in virtue of this decree, to the defendant, if he shall claim the same and be adjudged entitled thereto: and the plaintiff consents that —— Burot, the present occupant of the land, shall remain in possession thereof until the twenty-fifth day of December next, for the purpose of reaping, receiving and removing the crops which are now growing thereon.

Plaintiff's costs, Clerk's fees and taxes,—$8 40
Lawyer's fees, 16 66

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Agreeable to the above decree, the subscribers will expose to sale, on the premises, on Saturday the fourth of August next, the

TRACT OF LAND

MENTIONED in the said decree—which tract of Land contains 417 acres, more or less, and lies on each side of the Buckingham road, in the county of Chesterfield, about six miles above the town of Manchester, it being the same tract whereon —— Burot now lives. The terms of sale are, one half the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale, and the other half on the 25th of December next, when possession will be delivered to the purchaser, and a conveyance made by the subscribers, or two of them, as commissioners.

Benjamin Hatcher.
Obediah Smith.
Francis Smith.
David Patteson.
Thomas Tredway.

July 2, 1804. 1aw4w

Blank Bonds
For sale at this Office.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions.

Held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Koppen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

Walter Potter,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

Main street, Richmond.

THANKFUL for the encouragement he has received since commencing business, hopes by his strict attention and faithful execution of all orders which he may be favored with, to merit a further continuance of patronage.

He has lately received a fresh supply of STATIONARY, and has now on hand a large assortment of blank and ruled books.

Merchants' account books ruled to any pattern, and BOOK-BINDING in its various branches executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

June 26. 6w6t.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch Town, in Hanover county.

If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to feed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. 123A.

☞ The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of York, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convenient to a handsome situation for building, and good water.

J. M. SHEPPARD.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

City of Richmond.

In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

Sales at Auction.

On Tuesday the 7th day of August next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Office of the subscribers,

A Lot of Land,

CONTAINING 4 acres, more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village.—Also, 4 half acre Lots in the vicinty of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and Nos. 88, 89, 90 and 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving Bond with approved security.

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. *Auctioneers.*

July 18th, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,

Williamsburg.